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REISSUE PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Address to:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231

Attorney Docket No. 9323.00001
First Named Inventor Coberly
Original Patent Number 5,788,864
Original Patent Issue Date (Month/Day/Year) August 4, 1998
Express Mail Label No.

APPLICATION FOR REISSUE OF:
(check applicable box)



Utility Patent



Design Patent



Plant Patent

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

- ☐ * Fee Transmittal Form (PTO/SB/56)
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
- ☒ Specification and Claims (amended, if appropriate)
- ☒ Drawing(s) (proposed amendments, if appropriate)
- ☐ Reissue Oath / Declaration (original or copy)
(37 C.F.R. § 1.175)(PTO/SB/51 or 52)
- Original U.S. Patent
☐ Offer to Surrender Original Patent (37 C.F.R. § 1.178)
(PTO/SB/53 or PTO/SB/54)
or
☐ Ribboned Original Patent Grant
☐ Affidavit / Declaration of Loss (PTO/SB/55)
- Original U.S. Patent currently assigned?
☐ Yes ☐ No

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- ☐ Written Consent of all Assignees (PTO/SB/53 or 54)
☐ 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

- ☐ Foreign Priority Claim (35 U.S.C. 119)
(if applicable)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
- ☐ English Translation of Reissue Oath/Declaration
(if applicable)
- * Small Entity ☒ Statement filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired (PTO/SB/09-12)
- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
- ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
- ☒ Other: List of Inventors and Addresses

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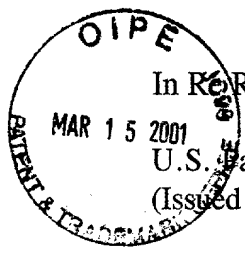
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



In Re Reissue Application of)

U.S. Patent No. 5,788,864)

(Issued August 4, 1998))

Serial No. 09/632,812)

Filed: August 4, 2000)

For: AMINE HEAT STABLE SALT)
REMOVAL FROM TYPE II ANION)
EXCHANGE RESIN)

Art Unit: TBA

Examiner: TBA

Atty Docket: 09323.00001

CONSENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER 37 CFR §1.172

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The assignee owning an undivided interest in said original patent is MPR Services, Inc., and the assignee consents to the accompanying application for reissue.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment , or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issued thereon, or any patent to which this declaration is directed.

Respectfully submitted,

MPR Services, Inc.

By: Bob K. Schmitter

Bob K. Schmitter, President

Date: 3-7-2001

004000-000400

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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)

Applicant/Patent Owner: _____

Application No./Patent No.: _____ Filed/Issue Date: _____

Entitled: _____

_____, a _____,
(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.)

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The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is empowered to sign this statement on behalf of the assignee.

3-7-2001
Date

Bob K. Schmitter
Signature

BOB K. SCHMITTER
Typed or printed name

PRESIDENT
Title



004080" 27222960

REISSUE APPLICATION BY THE ASSIGNEE, OFFER TO SURRENDER PATENT		Docket Number (Optional)
<p>This is part of the application for a reissue patent based on the original patent identified below.</p>		
Name of Patentee(s):		
Patent Number	Date Patent Issued	
Title of Invention		
<p>_____ is the assignee of the entire interest in the original patent.</p> <p>I offer to surrender the original patent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A certificate under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is attached.</p> <p>I am authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.</p>		
<p>I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issued thereon, or any patent to which this declaration is directed.</p>		
Name of assignee		
Signature of person signing for assignee <i>Bob H. Schmitter</i>		Date <i>3-7-2001</i>
Typed or printed name and title of person signing for assignee		

AMINE HEAT STABLE SALT REMOVAL FROM TYPE II ANION EXCHANGE RESIN

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/394,293, filed Feb. 24, 1995, now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to processes for regenerating anion exchange resins. More specifically, the present invention relates to processes for regenerating Type II strong base anion exchange resins used to remove heat stable salts from ethanolamine gas purification process units by contacting the resin with a strong alkali.

(2) Description of the Prior Art

The removal of H_2S and CO_2 from natural gases, enhanced oil recovery gases, refinery hydrodesulfurizer recycle gases, FCCU and Coker gas plant tail gases, LPG streams and Claus sulfur recovery tail gases is commonly accomplished by alkanolamine sweetening units. When aqueous solutions of alkanolamines are contacted in packed, sieve plate, bubble cap, or valve tray columns with streams containing H_2S and CO_2 , the H_2S and CO_2 dissolve into the alkanolamine solution to form solvated alkanolamine salts (e.g., protonated alkanolamine cation with HS^- and HCO_3^- anions). The solution of water, unreacted alkanolamine, and alkanolamine salts is subjected to steam stripping to decompose the alkanolamine salts and remove H_2S and CO_2 from the alkanolamine. The H_2S and CO_2 are then further processed in well known operations. The alkanolamine solution is recirculated through contactor and stripper.

Unfortunately, alkanolamine salts are also formed with anions of other strong and weak acids that accumulate in the circulating solution. These may derive from gases, such as SO_2 , COS, or HCN, which are present in the hydrocarbon gases through reactions in the alkanolamine solution. Thiocyanate anion (SCN^-), for example, forms from the reaction of HCN with H_2S or sulfides in the gases from crude units or catalytic reformers. Other typical alkanolamine salt anions include $S_2O_3^{2-}$, SO_4^{2-} , SO_4^{2-} , HCO_2^- , $CH_3CO_2^-$, and the like. These alkanolamine salts cannot be removed by steam stripping as H_2S and CO_2 salts are. Thus, they are called heat stable salts and remain in the system where they accumulate in the alkanolamine solution, gradually depleting the effectiveness of alkanolamine treatment.

The alkanolamine salts of H_2S and CO_2 are not heat stable and may readily be decomposed by steam stripping with the concomitant removal of the released H_2S and CO_2 and deprotonation of the alkanolamine, freeing it for repeated reaction with acid gas in the contactor.

The depletion of alkanolamine solution effectiveness as heat stable salts build up results from protonated alkanolamine from the salt being unavailable to react with either H_2S or CO_2 which dissolve into the solution. In addition, high concentrations of heat stable anions in the alkanolamine solution cause corrosion in the carbon steel equipment which is normally used in amine systems. The corrosion products are also known to contribute to foaming problems in the system which further decreases treating effectiveness and causes amine losses.

Special procedures have been developed to deal with the accumulation of alkanolamine heat stable salts. These include attrition, neutralization, and removal of heat stable salts. Attrition involves controlled and/or uncontrolled loss of the heat stable salt laden amine solution and replenish-

ment with fresh (new; salt free) amine solution. The heat stable salts leaving the system approximately balance the incursion of new heat stable salts, and the system maintains an approximately constant concentration of heat stable salts. This requires continual wasting of alkanolamine, which can have deleterious effects on waste water treatment systems and the environment.

Neutralization is accomplished by adding a strong base, such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH), to the alkanolamine solute to deprotonate the alkanolamine, so that the alkanolamine can react with H_2S and CO_2 in the gas stream. The deprotonated alkanolamine solution is then returned to H_2S and CO_2 removal service. However, the sodium salts of the anions of the heat stable salts are also heat stable, are difficult to remove from the system, and thus accumulate in the alkanolamine solution with attendant corrosion and foaming problems.

Removal of heat stable salts connotes separation of the salts from the rest of the amine solution. Distillation, precipitation, and freezing are common physical methods of separation. Ion exchange can also be used to remove heat stable salts from alkanolamine solutions, and has been a subject in the patent literature for many years, for example, Taylor, U.S. Pat. No. 2,797,188, Pearce, U.S. Pat. No. 4,477,419, Keller, U.S. Pat. No. 4,970,344, Yan, U.S. Pat. No. 4,795,565, Veatch, U.S. Pat. No. 5,006,258, and Cummings, U.S. Pat. No. 5,162,084. Generally, heat stable salt anions are removed by exchange with hydroxide from an anion exchange resin and cations, such as sodium and potassium, are removed by exchange with hydrogen ion from a cation exchange resin. In the anion case, the protonated amine from the heat stable salt is deprotonated by reaction with hydroxide from the resin, resulting in water and free amine capable of reacting with acid gasses.

The various anions of heat stable salts have differing relative affinities for the anion exchange resin. Thiocyanate anion (SCN^-) is one of the common contaminants of alkanolamines that has a particularly strong affinity for strong base anion exchange resins. Thus, SCN^- is easily removed from alkanolamine solutions, but is difficult to remove from the anion exchange resin. Regeneration of anion exchange resin laden with SCN^- is much more difficult than regeneration of resin laden with other typical anions of heat stable salts. Taylor (U.S. Pat. No. 2,797,188) reported only 12% recovery of capacity of a thiocyanate-exhausted resin when regenerated by a typical one-step sodium hydroxide regeneration method.

Thus, multi-step regeneration processes using exchange resins have been tried. For example, in Taylor, U.S. Pat. No. 2,797,188, there is described a process for the removal of heat stable salts, including thiocyanate and formate, from an amine solution in a two-step process utilizing a strong base anion exchange resin. The particular difficulty of removing SCN^- from the resin was noted and a two-step regeneration process was described. The first step of the process preferentially removes thiocyanate anions and the second step loads hydroxide ion on the resin. The first step employs sodium sulfate not to exceed 0.5N (≈ 3.5 wt %); the more dilute the better. Sulfate replaces the recoverable SCN^- on the resin. The second step employs strong alkali (e.g., sodium hydroxide), 1 to 5N (≈ 4 to 17 wt %), by which substantially all the sulfate on the resin is replaced by hydroxide. The multi-step process of Taylor is effective in removing heat stable anions from alkanolamine solutions but regeneration of the resins used in the removal process is only partially successful but is considerably greater than by a conventional one-step alkali regeneration process.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,162,084, to Cummings, describes monitoring another two-step regeneration process, whereby 90% of the SCN⁻ laden capacity can be recovered from Type I strong base anion (SBA) resin. The first step employs concentrated sulfuric acid, which acidifies the SCN⁻ and replaces SCN⁻ on the resin with bisulfate. The second step employs strong alkali (e.g., sodium hydroxide ≈ 10 wt %), by which substantially all the bisulfate and sulfate on the resin is replaced by hydroxide. Type II strong base anion (SBA) resin was not recommended for this treatment because of lower capacity relative to Type I resin.

The prior art processes described above each require two-step regeneration. Thus, it would be desirable to provide a process in which a single exchange resin could be used for the removal of thiocyanate anions and other heat stable anions from alkanolamine solutions and which can be effectively regenerated for reuse.

It is, therefore, the general object of the present invention to provide a process for regenerating anion exchange resins having thiocyanate anions and other heat stable anions bonded thereto.

Another object of this invention is to provide a process for regenerating a strong anionic exchange resin of the quaternary ammonium type having thiocyanate anions bonded thereto.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with this invention, it has been found that in the removal of heat stable anions from alkanolamine solutions using Type II SBA resins, the regeneration of the resins can be carried out in a single-step process. Thiocyanate anions and other heat stable anions can be repeatedly removed from Type II SBA exchange resins by treatment with an alkali metal hydroxide solution. Type II SBA resins are much more responsive to this procedure than Type I resins. The procedure makes Type II resin the more economical choice for SCN⁻ service which opposes prior intelligence.

According to one aspect of this invention there is disclosed a process for purifying an alkanolamine solution containing thiocyanate anions and other anions which form heat stable salts with such alkanolamine solution by contacting the alkanolamine solution with a Type II strong base anion exchange resin to remove at least part of the thiocyanate and other heat stable anions from the solutions, thereafter regenerating the exchange resin by contacting the resin with an alkali metal hydroxide to remove heat stable anions therefrom.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description taken in connection with the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of the present invention illustrating the routes of the various process streams during normal process unit operations; and

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of the present invention illustrating the routes of the various process streams during regeneration of the anion exchange resins of the process of FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The process of the present invention may be used to purify aqueous alkanolamine solutions which contains alkali metal

salts of anions which form heat stable salts with alkanolamines and/or heat stable salts of such anions with alkanolamines by contacting the alkanolamine solution with a Type II strong base anion exchange resin and to regenerate the exchange resin by contacting the resin with an alkali metal hydroxide. The alkanolamines commonly used are ethanolamine, diethanolamine, methyldiethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, diglycolamine, triethanolamine, etc. Any alkali metal hydroxide may be used for this purpose such as potassium hydroxide or lithium hydroxide; however, for economic reasons, sodium hydroxide is preferred.

An example of one system in which the process of the present invention may be used is shown in FIG. 1, wherein the sour gas 1 containing H_2S and CO_2 is passed upwardly through an ethanolamine absorber column 5, where the sour gas is countercurrently contacted with lean ethanolamine-water solution 3. The lean ethanolamine solution 3 absorbs the H_2S and CO_2 , thereby purifying, or "sweetening" the gas. The sweetened gas stream 2 exits the top of the ethanolamine absorber column 5. Upon absorption of H_2S and CO_2 , the lean ethanolamine solution 3 becomes a rich ethanolamine solution 4.

The rich ethanolamine solution 4 is charged to the top of a stripper tower 6 and is stripped with steam 8 at about $240^\circ F.$ to remove the H_2S and CO_2 from the top of the stripper at outlet 7. Upon steam stripping, the ethanolamine solution exits the bottom of steam stripper tower 6 becomes lean ethanolamine solution 3 is cooled in heat exchanger 10 and is returned to the absorber 5 to start another cycle of absorption and stripping.

The circulating ethanolamine solution becomes increasingly laden with heat stable salts (HSS). A portion of the contaminated ethanolamine solution is passed to a HSS removal loop where a side stream of lean HSS-laden ethanolamine from line 3 is passed through line 9, optionally through filter 11 to remove any solid suspension, and is introduced via line 12 to anion exchanger resin column 13 which contains a Type II strong base anion exchange resin having an affinity for thiocyanate anions and other heat stable anions. The effluent lean ethanolamine stream 14, substantially free of HSS, exits the bottom of resin column 13 and is, in the system shown, combined with lean ethanolamine stream 3 to become the lean ethanolamine feed stream for the ethanolamine absorber 5. It should be understood, of course, that the present invention is not limited to use with the system shown.

The fraction of the lean contaminated ethanolamine solution which should be passed through the HSS removal loop—e.g., through the Type II strong base anion exchange resin—depends on the extent of contamination, the desired cleaning speed, and the volume and flow requirements of the absorber/stripper loop. It can range between 0 and 100%. This HSS removal loop may be operated continuously, such as to balance incursion of HSS in the ethanolamine solution or it may be operated intermittently.

As will now be explained, the anion exchange resin must be regenerated periodically. As shown in FIG. 2, a preferred first step in regeneration, the flow of ethanolamine solution to Type II strong basic anionic resin column 13 is stopped. Water is introduced to the resin column 13 to flush the exchange resin of ethanolamine. The water may be introduced through line 15 and removed through line 16. The exchange resin is then contacted, preferably countercurrently, by introducing an alkali metal hydroxide, e.g., sodium hydroxide, to the resin column 13 through line 17 to replace anions on the exchange resin with hydroxide

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80																				

The invention has been specifically described in its application to the use of ethanolamine, however, any of the other commonly used alkanolamines may be used in the process.

The regeneration processes of this invention and their various aspects have been described in conjunction with a batch operation wherein the flow of alkanolamine solution is halted while anion exchange resin undergoes regeneration. The process may also be carried out continuously by providing a plurality of resin exchangers with appropriate piping and valves.

The following examples are presented in illustration of the invention.

A 1.5 cm inside diameter plastic column was loaded with 12 mL of Type II strong base anion gel resin that had not previously been exposed to SCN^- . The resin was put into the

OH⁻ form by flowing 10% sodium hydroxide solution through the resin in an amount equal to 12 lbs. of NaOH per cubic foot of resin, which is a typical regeneration for that resin. A sample of the resin was titrated with hydrochloric acid (HCl) and found to contain 1.19 milliequivalents of OH⁻ per mL resin (1.19 meq/mL). This approximates the rated capacity of the virgin resin.

The resin was then subjected to 4 cycles, each including exhaustion with an excess of SCN⁻ and regeneration with 28 lbs of NaOH per cu. ft. resin. The exhaustion solution was 0.33 meq KSCN per gram aqueous solution and was flowed through the resin in about 15 minutes. The regeneration solution was 10 wt % NaOH in water and was flowed through the resin in about 60 minutes. After each regeneration, the resin was mixed well and a portion was titrated with HCl to determine the OH⁻ loading.

The results for each cycle are displayed in Table I.

TABLE I

Type II SBA Gel Resin Capacity after Example 1 Cycles		
Cycle	Resulting Capacity (OH ⁻ loading) meq/mL	Relative to Virgin Capacity %
0	1.19	100
1	0.612	51
2	0.559	47
3	0.556	47
4	0.589	49

The data shows that the regeneration capacity of about 50% which remained substantially constant with each regeneration.

EXAMPLE 2

A 1.5 cm inside diameter plastic column was loaded with 12 mL of Type II resin (SBG-2 from Resintech) that had been previously used to remove heat stable salts (but no significant levels of SCN⁻) from a refinery alkanolamine system. The resin was regenerated into the OH⁻ form by flowing 10% sodium hydroxide solution through the resin in an amount equal to 12 lb. of NaOH per cubic foot of resin, which is a typical regeneration for that resin.

The resin was then subjected to 5 cycles, each including exhaustion with an excess of SCN⁻ and regeneration with 28 lb of NaOH per cu. ft. resin. The exhaustion solution was 0.33 meq KSCN per gram 50% MDEA/water solution and was flowed through the resin in about 12 minutes. The regeneration solution was 10 wt % NaOH in water and was flowed through the resin in about 24 minutes. After the fifth regeneration, the resin was mixed well and a portion was titrated with HCl to determine the OH⁻ loading.

The results are shown in Table II.

TABLE II

Type II SBA Gel Resin Capacity after Example 2 Cycles		
Cycle	Resulting Capacity (OH ⁻ loading) meq/mL	Relative to Virgin Capacity %
(virgin)	1.19	100
5	0.628	53

Examples 1 and 2 show that Type II SBA resin can be used repeatedly to remove SCN⁻ from aqueous and aqueous

alkanolamine solutions, and that about 50% of the virgin capacity can be repeatedly recovered with NaOH regeneration after exhaustion with SCN^- . The regeneration can be accomplished in an unexpectedly brief period of time. The data also shows that about 50% of the virgin capacity is not recoverable by this method.

EXAMPLE 3

A 1.5 cm inside diameter plastic column was loaded with 12 mL of new Type I SBA resin (SBG1P from Resintech). The resin was put into the OH^- form by flowing 10% sodium hydroxide solution in an amount equal to 28 lb. NaOH per cubic foot of resin. A portion of the resin was titrated with HCl to determine OH^- loading.

The resin was then subjected to 5 cycles, each including exhaustion with an excess of SCN^- and regeneration with 28 lb. of NaOH per cubic foot of resin. The exhaustion solution was 0.33 meq KSCN per gram 50% MDEA/water solution and was flowed through the resin in about 12 minutes. The regeneration solution was 10 wt % NaOH in water and was flowed through the resin in about 24 minutes. After the fifth regeneration, a portion of the resin was titrated with HCl to determine OH^- loading.

The results are shown in Table III.

TABLE III

Type I SBA Gel Resin Capacity after Example 3 Cycles		
Cycle	Resulting Capacity (OH^- loading) meq/mL	Relative to Virgin Capacity %
(virgin)	1.00	100
5	0.17	17

Type I SBA resin loaded with SCN^- responds poorly to regeneration by NaOH.

EXAMPLE 4

Type II SBA (SBG2 from Resintech) was tested in the same apparatus as previous examples. The resin was put into the OH^- form by flowing 10% sodium hydroxide solution in an amount equal to 28 lb. NaOH per cubic foot of resin.

The resin was then subjected to 6 cycles, each including exhaustion with an excess of SCN^- , and regeneration with 12 lb. of NaOH per cubic foot resin. The exhaustion solution was 0.33 meq KSCN per gram 50% MDEA/water solution and was flowed through the resin in about 12 minutes. The regeneration solution was 6 wt % NaOH in water and was flowed through the resin in about 30 minutes. After the sixth regeneration, a portion of the resin was titrated with HCl to determine OH^- loading.

The results are shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV

Type II SBA Gel Resin Capacity after Example 4 Cycles		
Cycle	Resulting Capacity (OH^- loading) meq/mL	Relative to Virgin Capacity %
(virgin)	1.19	100
3	0.60	50
6	0.65	55

EXAMPLE 5

Another Type II SBA resin (A300 from Purolite) was tested as in previous examples, but the regeneration solution

(10 wt % NaOH in water, providing 12 lb. NaOH per cubic foot resin) was flowed through the resin in shorter times. After the third regeneration, a portion of the resin was titrated with HCl to determine OH⁻ loading.

The results are shown in Table V.

TABLE V

Type II SBA Gel Resin Capacity after Example 5 Cycles			
Cycle	Regeneration Time min	Resulting Capacity (OH ⁻ loading) meq/mL	Relative to Virgin Capacity %
(virgin)		0.83	100
1	17		
2	17		
3	8	0.41	49

EXAMPLE 6

A 1.5 cm inside diameter plastic column was loaded with 12 mL of new Type I SEA macroporous resin (SBMP1 from Resintech). The resin was put into the OH⁻ form by flowing 10% sodium hydroxide solution in an amount equal to 28 lb. NaOH per cubic foot of resin. A portion of the resin was titrated with HCl to determine OH⁻ loading.

The resin was then subjected to 5 cycles, each including exhaustion with an excess of SCN⁻, and 2-step regeneration with 90 lb. H₂SO₄ per cubic foot resin followed by 28 lb. of NaOH per cubic foot resin (as described in Cummings, U.S. Pat. No. 5,162,084). The exhaustion solution was 0.33 meq KSCN per gram 50% MDEA/water solution and was flowed through the resin in about 12 minutes. The regeneration solutions were 15% H₂SO₄ and 10 wt % NaOH in water and were flowed through the resin in 90 and 40 minutes, respectively. After the fifth regeneration, a portion of the resin was titrated with HCl to determine OH⁻ loading.

The results are shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI

Type I SBA Gel Resin Capacity after Example 6 Cycles		
Cycle	Resulting Capacity (OH ⁻ loading) meq/mL	Relative to Virgin Capacity %
(virgin)	0.79	100
5	0.51	65

From the foregoing examples, the economical advantage of the present invention is apparent. The chemical consumption per pound mole ("pm") of anions (SCN⁻, etc.) is shown in Table VII, based on the final capacities in the examples.

TABLE VII

Chemical Efficiency Comparison					
Resin Type	Regeneration scheme	Resin Capacity		Chemical Consumption	
		meq/ML	pm/cu. ft.	H ₂ SO ₄ lb/pm	NaOH lb/pm
I	2-step	0.51	0.032	2812	875
I	NaOH(28 lb)	0.17	0.011	0	2545
II	NaOH(28 lb)	0.63	0.039	0	718
II	NaOH(12 lb)	0.65	0.040	0	300

The potential savings to be realized by use of the invention is even greater when one considers the neutralization of

regeneration waste prior to disposal. For example, the 2-step regeneration of Type I resin consumes an additional 1420 lb. NaOH/pm to neutralize the acid, totaling 2295 lb NaOH/pm HSS. The other three schemes in Table VII require acid to neutralize the unreacted NaOH: 3068, 830 and 318 lb H₂SO₄ per pm HSS, respectively.

While the invention has been described and illustrated herein by references to various specific materials, procedures and examples, it is understood that the invention is not restricted to the particular materials, combinations of materials, and procedures selected for that purpose. Numerous variations of such details can be employed, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A process for regenerating a Type II strong base anion exchange resin comprising:

passing an alkanolamine solution, whose effectiveness at removing H₂S and CO₂ from gas streams has been decreased by the accumulation of heat stable salts, through a bed of Type II strong base anion exchange resin until the active anion exchange sites of said Type II strong base anion exchange resin are loaded with heat stable salt anions; and

contacting said loaded Type II resin with an amount of an alkali metal hydroxide and for a time sufficient to obtain recovery of over 50% of the virgin capacity of the loaded Type II resin.

2. The process according to claim 1 wherein said heat stable salt anion is SCN⁻.

3. The process according to claim 1 wherein said alkali metal hydroxide is sodium hydroxide.

4. The process according to claim 3 wherein the amount of sodium hydroxide is from about 1 to about 40 pounds of NaOH equivalent per cubic foot of resin.

5. A process for regenerating a Type II strong base anion exchange resin comprising:

passing an alkanolamine solution, whose effectiveness at removing H_2S and CO_2 from gas streams has been decreased by the accumulation of heat stable salts, through a bed of Type II strong base anion exchange resin until the active anion exchange sites of said Type II strong base anion exchange resin are loaded with heat stable salt anions;

contacting said loaded Type II resin with an amount of an alkali metal hydroxide and for a time sufficient to obtain recovery of over 50% of the virgin capacity of the loaded Type II resin; and

repeating the steps of loading said Type II resin with said anions and regenerating repeatedly without substantial further reduction in active anion exchange sites.

6. The process according to claim 5 wherein said heat stable salt anion is SCN^- .

7. The process according to claim 5 wherein said alkali metal hydroxide is sodium hydroxide.

8. A process consisting of:

loading a Type II strong base anion exchange resin with SCN^- ;

washing said Type II anion resin with water;

regenerating said Type II anion exchange resin in a single step with a solution of sodium hydroxide having a concentration of from about 1% to about 15% by weight of sodium hydroxide at a temperature of from about 70° F. to about 120° F. in an amount of NaOH from about 5 to about 35 pounds per cubic foot for from about 5 to about 120 minutes to remove heat stable anions from said resin to obtain recovery of over 50% of the virgin capacity of the loaded Type II resin; and

washing said Type II anion exchange resin with water.

* * * * *

9. A cyclic process for purifying an aqueous alkanolamine solution containing alkali metal salts of anions which form heat stable salts with alkanolamines, heat stable salts of such anions with alkanolamines, or both, comprising:
- (a) contacting the aqueous alkanolamine solution with a Type II strong base anion exchange resin to transfer at least some heat stable salt anions from the solution to the resin;
 - (b) regenerating the resin by contacting the resin with an alkali metal hydroxide so that the alkali metal hydroxide removes from the resin substantially all heat stable salt anions transferred to the resin in step (a);
and
 - (c) repeating steps (a) and (b).
10. The process according to claim 9 wherein said alkali metal hydroxide is sodium hydroxide.
11. The process according to claim 9 wherein said aqueous alkanolamine solution is approximately 40% by weight alkanolamine.
12. A process for purifying an aqueous alkanolamine solution containing alkali metal salts of anions which form heat stable salts with alkanolamines, heat stable salts of such anions with alkanolamines, or both obtained from contacting the aqueous alkanolamine solution with a hydrocarbon gas stream containing acid gasses, comprising:
- (a) contacting the aqueous alkanolamine solution with a Type II strong base anion exchange resin to transfer at least some heat stable salt anions from

the solution to the resin;

- (b) recirculating the aqueous alkanolamine solution recovered from step (a) to
contact the hydrocarbon gas stream containing acid gasses;
- (c) regenerating the resin by contacting the resin with an alkali metal
hydroxide so that the alkali metal hydroxide removes from the resin
substantially all heat stable salt anions transferred to the resin in step (a);
and
- (d) repeating steps (a) - (c).

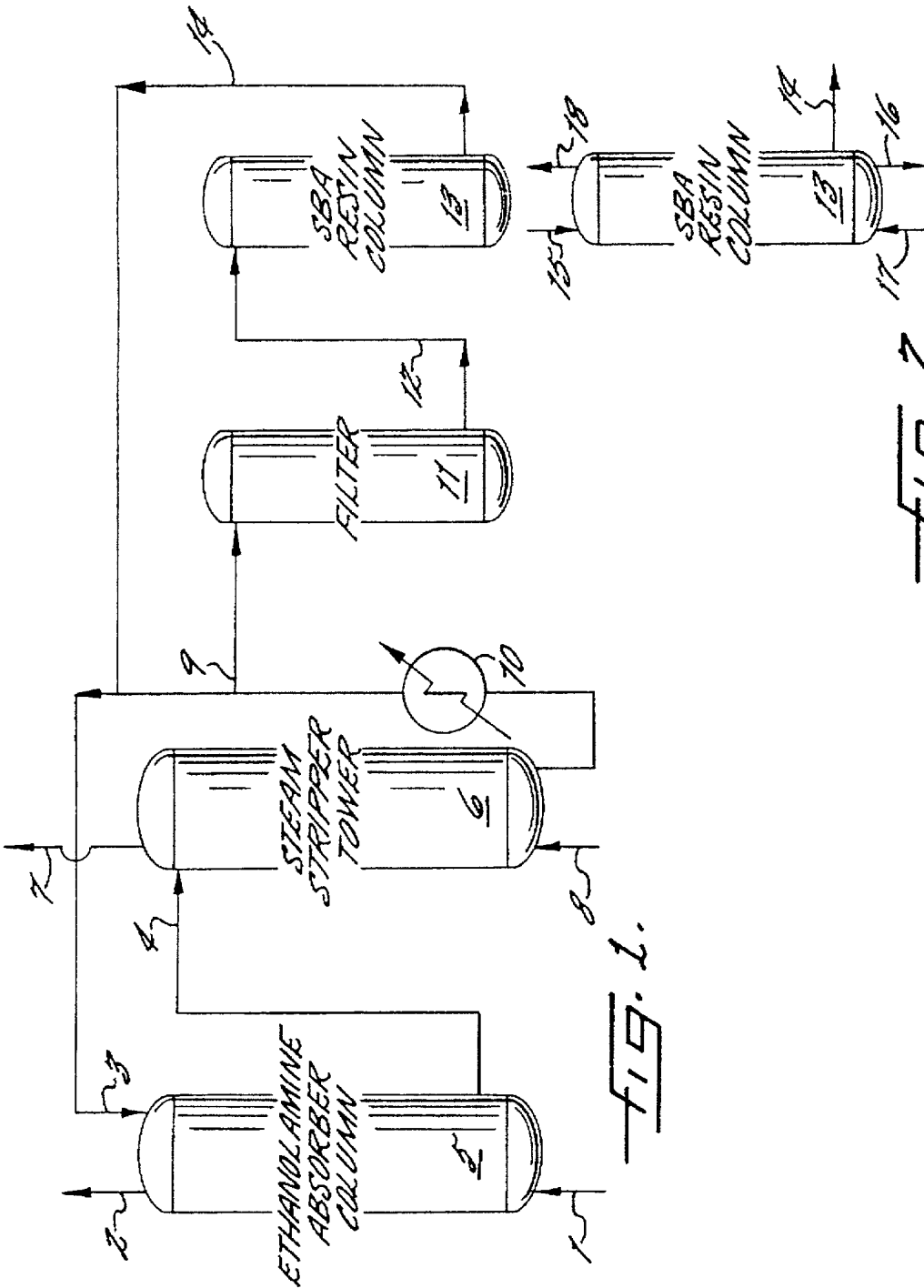


FIG. 2.

REISSUE APPLICATION DECLARATION BY THE INVENTOR

Docket Number (Optional)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is described and claimed in patent number 5,788,864, granted August 4, 1998, and for which a reissue patent is sought on the invention entitled AMINE HEAT STABLE SALT REMOVAL FROM TYPE II ANION EXCHANGE RESIN,

the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed on August 4, 2000 as reissue application number 09 / 632,812 and was amended on _____.

(If applicable)

I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I verily believe the original patent to be wholly or partly inoperative or invalid, for the reasons described below. (Check all boxes that apply.)

☐ by reason of a defective specification or drawing.

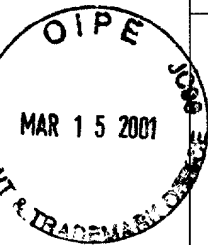
☒ by reason of the patentee claiming more or less than he had the right to claim in the patent.

☐ by reason of other errors.

At least one error upon which reissue is based is described as follows: The patentee failed to claim a cyclic process for purifying an aqueous alkanolamine solution containing alkali metal salts of anions which form heat stable salts with alkanolamines, heat stable salts of such anions with alkanolamines, or both.

[Page 1 of 2]

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0962201-080400

(REISSUE APPLICATION DECLARATION BY THE INVENTOR, page 2)

Docket Number (Optional)

09323.00001

All errors corrected in this reissue application arose without any deceptive intention on the part of the applicant. As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this declaration is directed.

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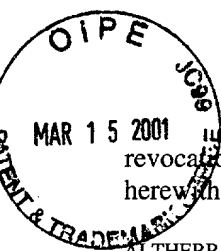
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Power of Attorney

And we hereby appoint, both jointly and severally, as our attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith the following attorneys and agents, their registration numbers being listed after their names:

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